

Maritime Stability Operations Marines

Military Readiness

U.S. Marines in Iraq, 2004 - 2005: Into the Fray: U.S. Marines in the Global War on Terror [Illustrated Edition]

Identifying the Pillars of Stability Operations

The U. S. Army/Marine Corps Counterinsurgency Field Manual

Marine Corps Warfighting Publication McWp 3-03 US Marine Corps Stability Operations 16 December 2016

Strategy for the Long Haul CSBA: The US Marine Corps, Fleet Marine Forces for the 21st Century

The Israeli-Palestinian Conflict - A Case Study for the United States Military in Foreign Internal Defense

The U.S. Army/Marine Corps Counterinsurgency Field Manual

Marine Corps Warfighting Publication MCWP 3-01 Offensive and Defensive Tactics September 2019

The Official Us Marine Corps Operations Handbook

Institutionalizing Irregular Warfare Capabilities

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Maritime Stability Operations (Nwp 3-07)

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McWp 3-35.3 - Military Operations on Urbanized Terrain (Mout)

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Defining the Marine Corps Reserve for the Long War

U.S. Marine Corps (Usmc) Amphibious Operations in the 21st Century: Amphibious Ships and Landing Craft Data Book, Amphibious Ready Group (Arg) and Mar

Marine Corps Tactical Publication MCTP 3-03D Security Cooperation August 2020

Mission Revolution

Warfighting

Army-Marine Integration: Volume III.

Naval Peacekeeping and Humanitarian Operations

Army Techniques Publication Atp 3-06 Marine Corps Techniques Publication 12-10b Urban Operations 7 December 2017

Maritime Stability Operations

Naval Civil Engineering Operations December 2007

A Possible Marine Corps Response to Defense Budget Reductions

The Maritime Engineering Reference Book

Military Police Operations by the Us Army and the Us Marine Corps

The Future of U.S. Civil Affairs Forces

Always Faithful, Always Forward: Marine Corps Culture and the Development of Marine Corps Forces Special Operations Command (Marsoc) - Comprehensive a

United States Marines in Iraq, 2004-2005

The New Counterinsurgency Era

Marine Corps Interim Publication Maritime Stability Operations Mclp 3-33.02 Nwp 3-07 Comdtinst 3120.11

Stability Operations (McWp 3-03)

Stability Operations

Defining Stability, Security, Transition, and Reconstruction (SSTR) Operations Requirements for Future Department of the Navy Training and Analytical Models and Simulations

Maritime Stability Operations Marines

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Military Readiness CSIS

When the U.S. military invaded Iraq, it lacked a common understanding of the problems inherent in counterinsurgency campaigns. It had neither studied them, nor developed doctrine and tactics to deal with them. It is fair to say that in 2003, most Army officers knew more about the U.S. Civil War than they did about counterinsurgency. The U.S. Army / Marine Corps Counterinsurgency Field Manual was written to fill that void. The result of unprecedented collaboration among top U.S. military experts, scholars, and practitioners in the field, the manual espouses an approach to combat that emphasizes constant adaptation and learning, the importance of decentralized decision-making, the need to understand local politics and customs, and the key role of intelligence in winning the support of the population. The manual also emphasizes the paradoxical and often counterintuitive nature of counterinsurgency operations: sometimes the more you protect your forces, the less secure you are; sometimes the more force you use, the less effective it is; sometimes doing nothing is the best reaction. An new introduction by Sarah Sewall, director of the Carr Center for Human Rights Policy at Harvard's Kennedy School of Government, places the manual in critical and historical perspective, explaining the significance and potential impact of this revolutionary challenge to conventional U.S. military doctrine. An attempt by our military to redefine itself in the aftermath of 9/11 and the new world of international terrorism, The U.S. Army / Marine Corps Counterinsurgency Field Manual will play a vital role in American military campaigns for years to come. The University of Chicago Press will donate a portion of the proceeds from this book to the Fisher House Foundation, a private-public partnership that supports the families of America's injured servicemen. To learn more about the Fisher House Foundation, visit www.fisherhouse.org.

U.S. Marines in Iraq, 2004 - 2005: Into the Fray: U.S. Marines in the Global War on Terror [Illustrated Edition] Createspace Independent Publishing Platform

The Department of Defense elevated stability operations to equal importance as combat operations. With 75 percent of the world's population located in the littorals, the Navy-Marine Corps team is poised to be the country's instrument of choice for military support to Stability Operations. This brings the need to train and plan for these non-traditional missions. Furthermore, simulations are force multipliers in both the training and planning arenas, but no current simulation exists that adequately addresses stability operations. This thesis reviews how Navy-Marine Corps leaders

plan and train for restoring a civilian population's essential services, via the guidance of The Department of Defense Directive 3000.05 and National Security Presidential Directive 44. The objective for this thesis is to create a documented methodology, define requirements, and provide metrics that will assist analysts and instructors during naval support to Stability, Security, Transition, and Reconstruction (SSTR) operations. In addition, it evaluates the capability gaps in current simulations. Lastly, a conceptual model is proposed using water as a proof of concept essential service, and a prototype framework simulation is presented. This work provides a working foundation to begin developing the next generation of simulations that will support our warfighters into the next era of warfare.

Identifying the Pillars of Stability Operations Marine Corps Interim Publication Maritime Stability Operations Mclp 3-33.02 Nwp 3-07 Comdtinst 3120.11

The long, hot summer of 2003 drew to a close for the Marine Corps forces remaining in Iraq. The brief offensive of March-April had become an unplanned occupation and peacekeeping campaign. Lieutenant General James T. Conway's I Marine Expeditionary Force (I MEF) staff had announced the transition to "Post-hostility Operations" on 15 April, and the redeployment to a new operating area to the south of Baghdad ensued. The scope of Operation Iraqi Freedom shifted into security and stability operations, facilitating humanitarian assistance and restoring civilian rule. Furthermore, the Marine Corps presence in Iraq loomed more temporary than ever with the identification of follow-on military contingents of the loose Coalition organized by the United States and United Nations that would take over these duties upon their arrival in Iraq.

The U. S. Army/Marine Corps Counterinsurgency Field Manual

Vigeo Press

Jennifer Morrison Taw examines the military's sudden embrace of stability operations and their implications for American foreign policy and war.

Marine Corps Warfighting Publication McWp 3-03 US Marine Corps Stability Operations 16 December 2016 Routledge

Marine Corps Warfighting Publication MCWP 3-03 US Marine Corps Stability Operations 16 December 2016 The Marine Corps will continue, with increasing frequency, to conduct activities in support of stability operations. These operations will span the range of military operations, from peacetime engagement, to limited contingencies and crisis response, to major operations and campaigns. During periods of relative calm, combatant commanders will use Marine Corps operating forces, either Marine air-ground task forces or other task-organized force packages, in support of our national strategy of engagement. This aspect of our national strategy assists in building host nation capacities, promotes democracy and the rule of law, and builds

understanding of our cultures. Beyond peacetime engagement, Marine Corps operating forces will participate in both limited contingency and crisis response stability operations.

Strategy for the Long Haul CSBA: The US Marine Corps, Fleet Marine Forces for the 21st Century Elsevier

From the end of the Vietnam War until Operation Enduring Freedom, the United States military did not engage in significant counterinsurgency (COIN) operations. The decline in the U.S. military's experience in this area is evident in the fidelity of the joint doctrine and service manuals such as Joint Publication 3-07.1, Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Foreign Internal Defense and U.S. Army Field Manual 3-07, Stability Operations and Support Operations. Marine Corps Warfighting Publication MCWP 3-33.5, Counterinsurgency Operations, contains some detail for planning COIN operations, but is a reprint of Fleet Marine Field Manual 8-2, and is somewhat dated from its original publishing in 1980. Operation Iraqi Freedom has required the U.S. military to relearn the COIN lessons forgotten from campaigns in Central America, the Philippines, and Vietnam. However, as mentioned above, a corps planner will find little guidance in military literature. This monograph seeks to provide that guidance by providing an analysis framework, the theoretical knowledge, and sources of additional guidance. Drawing primarily from academia, this monograph analyzes insurgencies using the familiar METT-TC format to understand an insurgency's motivations, strategies, tactics, targets, and means. It then uses the Israeli-Palestinian conflict as a case study against which the reader may test the theoretical knowledge presented on insurgencies.

Independently Published

Within the United States, there is an emergent political consensus on the need to improve civilian capacity for diplomacy and development missions, including stabilization and reconstruction. In addition to such needed civilian capacity, the nation will require military civil affairs capabilities to meet defense security cooperation goals, combat requirements under international law, and a U.S. capability for reconstruction and stabilization in contested environments or sectors. Civil affairs forces are designed to provide expertise to military commanders in their interface with civil societies, including in the fields of rule of law, economic stability, governance, public health and welfare, infrastructure, and public education and information. The recommendations in this report seek to marry the Defense Department's rhetorical commitment to excellence in civil-military operations—including stability operations, counterinsurgency, and aspects of irregular warfare—with concrete improvements in military capability. Absent such progress, the military may find itself, as it has so many times in the past, ill-equipped for missions outside its conception of "traditional warfare."

The Israeli-Palestinian Conflict - A Case Study for the United States Military in Foreign Internal Defense

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This monograph addresses the topic of Command-Leadership-Management (CLM) success attributes in Stability Operations and is intended to reach a wide audience of actors, including military and civilian deliverers of effect at the strategic, operational, and tactical levels of operations. It was developed from a dissertation and updated while the author was deployed in Iraq at a time of transition from Combat Operations (Operation IRAQI FREEDOM) to fully declared Stability Operations (Operation NEW DAWN).

The U.S. Army/Marine Corps Counterinsurgency Field Manual
University of Chicago Press

This manual provides guidance for the organization, planning, and conduct of the full range of military operations on urbanized terrain. This publication was prepared primarily for commanders, staffs, and subordinate leaders down to the squad and fire team level. It is written from a Marine air-ground task force perspective, with emphasis on the ground combat element as the most likely supported element in that environment. It provides the level of detailed information that supports the complexities of planning, preparing for, and executing small-unit combat operations on urbanized terrain. It also provides historical and environmental information that supports planning and training for combat in built-up areas

Marine Corps Warfighting Publication MCWP 3-01 Offensive and Defensive Tactics September 2019 Lulu.com

Marine Corps Warfighting Publication MCWP 3-03 US Marine Corps Stability Operations 16 December 2016 The Marine Corps will continue, with increasing frequency, to conduct activities in support of stability operations. These operations will span the range of military operations, from peacetime engagement, to limited contingencies and crisis response, to major operations and campaigns. During periods of relative calm, combatant commanders will use Marine Corps operating forces, either Marine air-ground task forces or other task-organized force packages, in support of our national strategy of engagement. This aspect of our national strategy assists in building host nation capacities, promotes democracy and the rule of law, and builds understanding of our cultures. Beyond peacetime engagement, Marine Corps operating forces will participate in both limited contingency and crisis response stability operations. The expeditionary nature of the Marine Corps and its role as the nation's force-in-readiness demands Marines prepare to conduct stability operations of short or long duration. Participants working with Marines will come from many organizations such as host nation personnel, various United States Government agencies, multinational forces, nongovernmental organizations, and private volunteer organizations. Marine Corps Warfighting Publication 3-03, Stability Operations, codifies tasks, planning considerations, and other considerations for use by the Marine air-ground task force in stability operations. It is a result of lessons learned through the development of the joint irregular warfare capability based assessment and responds to the Department of Defense directive that distinguishes irregular warfare from traditional warfare. Stability operations are one of a variety of steady-state and surge Department of Defense irregular warfare and small wars activities and operations.

The Official US Marine Corps Operations Handbook Pickle Partners Publishing

The following account represents one of the earliest efforts to chronicle Marine Corps operations in Iraq between 2004 and 2005. This was a significant period in the history of Operation Iraqi Freedom, seeing two battles fought over the city of Fallujah, the eruption of the Sadr revolt in an-Najaf, continuous counterinsurgency operations throughout Iraq, and initial efforts on the part of Marines to cultivate and forge alliances with the tribes of Iraq's al-Anbar Province. Almost as soon as Saddam Hussein's regime collapsed in 2003, it became apparent to U.S. commanders that a second deployment of Marines to Iraq would be necessary to conduct security and stability operations. This monograph recounts the first two years of this second deployment during which Marines were responsible for Iraq's vast al-Anbar Province. This study focuses on I Marine Expeditionary Force's deployment in 2004 and II Marine Expeditionary Force's deployment of 2005, paying close attention to planning, counterinsurgency operations, and efforts to build civil-military relations with the Iraqi population. Particular attention is also paid to the first and second battles of Fallujah and the battle of an-Najaf. This is a story of Marines, missions, and machines. The deployment of the I and II Marine Expeditionary Forces in that sequence to Iraq during 2004-05 contains a surprising number of turns of events. These were largely successes, but the situations did not always appear so favorable at the time and often they required tenacious efforts, skills, courage, and stamina of Marines and their Navy and Army comrades to reach the desired outcome. The combat record of Marine Corps forces in Iraq brings great credit upon the Corps and the armed forces of the United States of America. But, as will be seen in the following pages, the combat record lies interspersed with a seemingly endless range of tasks undertaken by the battalions and the squadrons the Corps operated as it engaged in security and stabilization operations in

al-Anbar and the surrounding provinces.

Institutionalizing Irregular Warfare Capabilities Strategic Studies Institute

"Taking combat arms officers and calling them civil affairs is just a name, not a capacity."1 In November 2005, the Department of Defense (DoD) issued Directive 3000.05, Military Support for Stability, Security, Transition, and Reconstruction (SSTR) Operations. The directive outlines stability operations as a core DoD mission and mandates the services allocate equal priority of "training, doctrine, organizations, education, exercises, material, leadership, personnel, facilities, and planning" to stability operations as it does to combat operations.2 While the Marine Corps has taken steps to meet the intent of this directive, adequately prioritizing the creation of a permanent civil affairs (CA) capability is not one of them. Failure to address this critical shortfall with anything less than creation of an active duty civil affairs (CA) primary military occupational specialty (MOS) jeopardizes mission accomplishment in current and future operating environments.

U.S. Marine Corps Operations in Iraq, 2003-2006 Columbia University Press

The purpose of this publication is to highlight the unique aspects of stability operations in the maritime domain that must be addressed by the joint force commander and his planning staff. Its intent is to educate the broader elements of the joint force and other agencies on the role that naval forces play within Government solutions to stability operations. This publication satisfies the Department of Defense policy requirement to promulgate Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard doctrine for stability operations. It expands on doctrine contained in joint and Army publications on stability operations and emphasizes maritime planning considerations. As planning guidance for maritime stability operations, this doctrine is intended for eventual incorporation in future editions of Joint Publication 3-07, Stability Operations.

Maritime Stability Operations (Nwp 3-07) CreateSpace

The manual describes the general strategy for the U.S. Marines but it is beneficial for not only every Marine to read but concepts on leadership can be gathered to lead a business to a family. If you want to see what make Marines so effective this book is a good place to start.

Harnessing Post-conflict Transitions Createspace Independent Publishing Platform

The Marine Corps Reserve is an operational reserve, and the ongoing Global War on Terror has called for the increased reliance on our Reserve Marines. In the next several years, the Marine Corps will shift its focus from current high priority operations and prepare to assume additional security and stability operations as described in the operational employment concept The Long War: Send in the Marines. This operational shift will occur in an era of anticipated budget cuts and it will continue to require Reserve Marines to serve under unique and demanding circumstances. The Commandant of the Marine Corps must establish principles to guide Reserve Component capability development and employment to ensure its value to the Marine Corps as a vital and fully engaged partner in the Long War. This SRP proposes missions and force structure to develop future Marine Corps Reserve capabilities that build on existing strengths and create flexible options to fill gaps in Active Component capabilities as new threats emerge. The Marine Corps' goal should be to field an effectively organized and mission-ready Reserve Component as a valued element of the Nation's expeditionary force-in-readiness. *McWp 3-35.3 - Military Operations on Urbanized Terrain (Mout)* Georgetown University Press

The purpose of this publication is to highlight the unique aspects of stability operations in the maritime domain that must be addressed by the joint force commander and his planning staff. Its intent is to educate the broader elements of the joint force and other agencies on the role that naval forces play within Government solutions to stability operations. This publication satisfies the Department of Defense policy requirement to promulgate Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard doctrine for stability operations. It expands on doctrine contained in joint and Army publications on stability operations and emphasizes maritime planning considerations. As planning guidance for maritime stability operations, this doctrine is intended for eventual incorporation in future editions of Joint Publication 3-07, Stability Operations.

U.S. Marines in Iraq, 2004-2005 Createspace Independent Publishing Platform

The United States faces diverse challenges requiring a broad range of flexible capabilities to meet the ongoing security and stability operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, confront aggressive state and non-state actors, and provide humanitarian assistance. The key objective in force readiness and preparation to operate in diverse environments across the spectrum of conflict is flexibility. This enables the Army and Marine Corps to meet today's global challenges and successfully respond to emerging crises. Operational forces maintain flexibility to succeed in overseas contingency and civil support operations only through rigorous, effective training. Effective training conditions thought processes, reinforces best practices, and improves operational capability.

The best training combines personal and corporate knowledge with "hands-on" experience to keep Soldiers and Marines responsive and flexible to fast-changing operational environments. Each must be proficient in individual skills and critical collective functions identified in their unit mission-essential task lists. Today's ongoing complex operations demand adaptive training that realistically incorporates lessons learned and enemy and friendly tactics, techniques, and procedures for counterinsurgency (COIN) and hybrid operations. The dynamic demands of persistent conflict and a high operational tempo are met through effective training, which is essential to our nation's success. This newsletter focuses on Army and Marine Corps predeployment and sustainment training for operations in Afghanistan as service, joint, or coalition forces. The professional journal articles included herein illustrate unit actions taken at home station, combat training centers, and in theater to prepare personnel and units to meet Operation Enduring Freedom's (OEF) challenges. The Soldiers and Marines highlighted clearly demonstrated ingenuity and leadership in their actions to defeat the enemy, enabled the operating forces, and success Rotations in Stability Operations CreateSpace

KNOW HOW THE WORLD'S MOST EFFECTIVE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE REALLY WORKS, FIGHTS AND WINS! FULL-SIZE FORMAT - biggest edition on Amazon: giant 8.5" x 11" size - clear, detailed print, large margins for notes. Current 2017 edition, Complete & Unabridged. "Batteries last hours, books last decades. Get the print edition!" Operations provides a complete insight into how the U.S. Marines' warfighting philosophy translates into real action, describing how Marine Air Ground Task Force (MAGTF) elements are employed in a wide range of global crisis-response missions. Created by the USMC's finest strategic minds, tried and tested by real-world battle, Operations is also an incredibly valuable text for anyone who wishes to learn how to plan, deploy assets, run operations, and achieve success through the exercise of superior organizational ability, expedient decision-making, and the selective application of force. This current edition supersedes the pre-2011 version. OPERATIONS CONTAINS: THE MARINE CORPS IN NATIONAL DEFENSE MARINE CORPS FORCES AND EXPEDITIONARY OPERATIONS CONDUCTING EXPEDITIONARY OPERATIONS MILITARY ENGAGEMENT, SECURITY COOPERATION AND DETERRENCE CRISIS RESPONSE AND LIMITED CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS MAJOR OPERATIONS AND CAMPAIGNS COUNTERINSURGENCY OPERATIONS DEFENSIVE OPERATIONS OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS OTHER TACTICAL OPERATIONS RECONNAISSANCE AND SECURITY OPERATIONS STABILITY OPERATIONS SUSTAINMENT OPERATIONS APPENDICES GLOSSARY REFERENCES FROM THE FOREWORD: Developed just prior to the momentous events of 11 September 2001, the original edition reflected the language and operational constructs prevalent within joint doctrine at that time. Key among them were the notions of "war" versus "military operations other than war," as well as the unstated, but imbedded, belief that the ability to defeat a conventional adversary granted the ability to succeed against "lesser" foes. Since then, Marines have successfully conducted a wide variety of expeditionary missions, including the projection of a landing force from amphibious ships in the Indian Ocean more than 400 miles inland into Afghanistan; a mechanized attack from Kuwait to Baghdad, followed by prolonged counterinsurgency operations to pacify major portions of Iraq; and numerous crisis response operations worldwide. The diversity of operations, the expanded application of Marine Corps capabilities, and the changing lexicon all illustrate how our collective American understanding of the security era, our national strategy, our organizations, and our employment of military power have evolved during nearly ten years of conflict. Accordingly, this new edition reflects that evolution. Marine Corps commanders and staffs at all levels should read, study, and be thoroughly conversant with this book. The notion that "words matter," is embedded throughout this publication, which defines key terms to ensure Marines speak a common operational language. Find also on Amazon: The Official US Marine Corps Warfighting Handbook (MCDP 1) (ISBN: 1973705990) The Official US Marine Corps Strategy Handbook (MCDP 1-1) (ISBN: 1973896001) The Official US Marine Corps Campaigning Handbook (MCDP 1-2) (COMING SOON) The Official US Marine Corps Tactics Handbook (MCDP 1-3) (COMING SOON) Search Amazon for 'CARLILE MILITARY LIBRARY' to find more TOP-FLIGHT, SQUARED-AWAY publications for your professional bookshelf! Published in the U.S.A. by CARLILE MEDIA. Information purposes only.

Defining Command, Leadership, and Management Createspace Independent Publishing Platform

This manual is designed to fill a doctrinal gap. It has been 20 years since the Army published a field manual devoted exclusively to counterinsurgency operations. For the Marine Corps it has been 25 years. With our Soldiers and Marines fighting insurgents in Afghanistan and Iraq, it is essential that we give them a manual that provides principles and guidelines for counterinsurgency operations. Such guidance must be grounded in historical studies. However, it also must be informed by contemporary experiences. This manual takes a general approach to counterinsurgency operations. The Army and Marine Corps

recognize that every insurgency is contextual and presents its own set of challenges. You cannot fight former Saddamists and Islamic extremists the same way you would have fought the Viet Cong, Moros, or Tupamaros; the application of principles and fundamentals to deal with each varies considerably. Nonetheless, all insurgencies, even today's highly adaptable strains, remain wars amongst the people. They use variations of standard themes and adhere to elements of a recognizable revolutionary campaign plan. This manual therefore addresses the common characteristics of insurgencies. It strives to provide those conducting counterinsurgency campaigns with a solid foundation for understanding and addressing specific insurgencies. A counterinsurgency campaign is, as described in this manual, a mix of offensive, defensive, and stability operations conducted along multiple lines of operations. It requires Soldiers and Marines to employ a mix of familiar combat tasks and skills more often associated with nonmilitary agencies. The balance between them depends on the local situation. Achieving this balance is not easy. It requires leaders at all levels to adjust their approach constantly.

They must ensure that their Soldiers and Marines are ready to be greeted with either a handshake or a hand grenade while taking on missions only infrequently practiced until recently at our combat training centers. Soldiers and Marines are expected to be nation builders as well as warriors. They must be prepared to help reestablish institutions and local security forces and assist in rebuilding infrastructure and basic services. They must be able to facilitate establishing local governance and the rule of law. The list of such tasks is long; performing them involves extensive coordination and cooperation with many intergovernmental, host-nation, and international agencies. Indeed, the responsibilities of leaders in a counterinsurgency campaign are daunting; however, the discussions in this manual alerts leaders to the challenges of such campaigns and suggest general approaches for grappling with those challenges. Conducting a successful counterinsurgency campaign requires a flexible, adaptive force led by agile, well-informed, culturally astute leaders. It is our hope that this manual provides the guidelines needed to succeed in operations that are exceedingly difficult and complex. Our Soldiers and Marines

deserve nothing less.

Defining the Marine Corps Reserve for the Long War Lulu.com

The foundations of military police operations are based on the successful employment of military police Soldiers, past and present. This manual describes the military police support provided to Army forces that are conducting unified land operations within the framework of joint operations and increases the emphasis on simultaneous offensive, defensive, and stability tasks and the critical discussion of defense support of civil authorities. Military police (MP) support Marine air-ground task force operations during peace, conflict, and war. As described in the National Defense Strategy and The Long War: Send in the Marines, there is an unparalleled need for police skills worldwide as terrorists, insurgents, and criminal technology advancements increase. Military police identify and help reduce these threats at all levels of conflict across the range of military operations and provide support within assigned areas through performance of their mission and support capabilities.

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